

*Cannomys badius* (Hodgson, 1842) in Bangladesh<sup>1</sup>  
(Rodentia: Rhizomyidae)

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The occurrence of *Cannomys badius* (Hodgson, 1842) in Bangladesh reported hereunder appears to be the first record of the species for the country. However, *C. badius* was listed for the first time by SIDDIQI (1969) as "said to occur in the North and East of the Province [East Pakistan = Bangladesh]"; SIDDIQI did not include it in his earlier list (1961). ALAM (1976) states the species to be present in the upper Mymensingh and upper Sylhet Districts, which is not supported by evidence of specimens collected, but has parallels in other unlikely species records for Bangladesh, e.g. *Belomys pearsoni*, *Tamiops mccllellandi*, *Micromys minutus* and *Pitymys sikimensis*. KHAN (1982a, b) supposes *C. badius* to be present in Sylhet, but has no evidence of its occurrence.

In October 1981, we traced a single specimen used for demonstration purposes by the Directorate Plant Protection, Dhaka. It was collected on January 5th., 1968, by M. A. HASIB near Raozan (Raojan), 22° 27' N. - 91° 58' E., 13 miles ne. of Chittagong Town, in Chittagong District. The specimen was mounted as liquid preserve in a square glass jar, gnawing head deep into a root of rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*).

Zoogeographically the occurrence of *C. badius* in SE-Bangladesh is not surprising as the fauna in this part of the country shows a remarkable relationship to the Indo-Chinese region (cf. KOCK 1982; KOCK and SCHRÖDER 1982).

The distribution of *C. badius* has been outlined in rough maps by BISWAS and TIWARY (1969) and LEKAGUL and McNEELY (1977). To demonstrate the significance of the range extension into the Chittagong District, another distribution map has been sketched for the Indo-Burmese area (see Fig); not all known locality records are shown as detailed maps of the region are not available and locality data are not accompanied by coordinates; however, this map is less generalised than the previous ones cited above.

Within the Indo-Burmese region the following distribution is recorded: East Burma from Tenasserim northwards to Moulmein, Toungoo, through Pegu and Mt. Popa to Sagaing (BLYTH 1875; WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947), Shan States north to Bhámo (BLANFORD 1891; SCLATER 1891; WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947) and to Kakhyen (SCLATER 1891); West Burma from Arrakan (BLYTH 1875; SCLATER 1891) northwards to Chin Hills and Kindat area, into Chindwin Valley and Kabaw Valley (WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947). In Assam the species is known from Naga Hills (SCLATER 1891; MILLS 1923), Manipur (BLANFORD 1891; SCLATER 1891; WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947; NATH 1952), Cachar (SCLATER 1891), in central Assam from Mikir Hills and Golaghat (ELLERMAN 1947) and in Meghalaya from Jaintia Hills, Khasi Hills (SCLATER 1891; WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947) and Garo Hills (HINTON and LINDSAY 1926; KURUP 1965). North of the Brahmaputra, *C. badius* occurs in Kamrup (HINTON and LINDSAY 1926; KURUP 1965), Bhutan (BLANFORD 1891), Bhutan Duars (INGLIS et al. 1919; WROUGHTON 1921; ELLERMAN 1947), Jalpaiguri District (INGLIS et al. 1919), Darjeeling

<sup>1</sup> Senckenberg in der Dritten Welt, Nr. 11. - Nr. 10: Senckenbergiana biol. 63 (3/4): 167-180, 1983 (for 1982).



Distribution of *Canomys badius* in South Asia (hatched areas and dots) and range extension into Bangladesh (star)

(WROUGHTON 1920; ELLERMAN 1947), Sikkim Terai (JERDON 1874; SCLATER 1891; WROUGHTON 1921) and west to the Duars in eastern Nepal (BLANFORD 1891; SCLATER 1891; HINTON and FRY 1923; ELLERMAN 1947; CHESEMORE 1970). – *C. badius* is not yet recorded from Tripura (= Hill Tipperah; cf. AGRAWAL and BHATTACHARYYA 1977) and Mizoram (Lushai Hills), which would link up the Bangladesh record with the main range of the species.

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## Nachweis von Zytomegalie-Viren in der submandibulären Speicheldrüse europäischer und algerischer Igel (*Erinaceus europaeus* und *Aethechinus algerus*). Ein neuer Aspekt der Selbstbespeichelung

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Bei der lichtmikroskopischen Untersuchung von Unterkieferspeicheldrüsen von 8 männlichen und 5 weiblichen Igeln der Spezies *Aethechinus algerus* und 3 männlichen Igeln der Spezies *Erinaceus europaeus* wurde bei 8 algerischen und 1 europäischen Igel der von Zytomegalie-Virus bekannte zytopathische Effekt beobachtet (HANSHAW 1968). Dabei